

HOW CAMPBELL SOIL SYSTEM WAS SUGGESTED; ITS RESULTS

Lincoln, Neb., Aug. 13.—H. W. Campbell of Lincoln is the world's best known bonanza farmer. He began farming 25 years ago with no money and a family. Now he operates five big wheat farms in all sections of the west, totaling 2920 acres, and is never satisfied unless his yield of wheat approximates 60 bushels per acre.

The history of farming in the great western country is in no less respect a history of what Campbell has done to make farming a science rather than a gamble.

The greatest battle ever won against adversity farming was waged by the farmers of this big western country. Now that the 1909 bumper crop is being harvested public attention is being drawn to Campbell's remarkable career.

If you draw a line from Duluth to Dallas, passing through Minneapolis and Kansas City, you have roughly the eastern boundary of what once was thought the poorest wheat country in the world. "The plains," the early settler called it, and their views were echoed by the old map-makers who roughly designated this wheat country as "the Great American desert." Now it is the great American cupboard. Where once gaunt men drove bony horses across arid fields, now the fields are fat and the harvesting is on a big business plan.

Campbell, the bonanza farmer, invented the process formerly called 'dry farming,' which made it possible for wheat to be grown on dry soil. He became a successful farmer though some of his neighbors, laughing at him, stayed poor. He turned editor to tell them the secret of his fertile acres; then became manufacturer of the harvesting appliances he invented to deal with the peculiar problems of the western wheat soil.

The story of Campbell is a lesson to all farmers and to all men who would demean the modern American farm.

In the spring of 1883 Campbell formerly a railroad machine shop foreman in Vermont, brought his family out west. He settled on a quarter section homestead in Brown county, then Dakota territory, now North county, South Dakota. He plowed his virgin soil with a team composed of an ox and a long-eared mule. But he studied the soil, got it analyzed, and in spite of discouragement around him found that the Dakota soil had all the elements in it to raise perfect wheat. The soil was loose and the moisture from rains escaped, making the country a dry country and keeping the crops down.

His neighbors thought him crazy. The 1883-4 season was a drouth season. Campbell's crops failed, so did his neighbors'. The neighbors wrote east for money and left. Campbell stuck.

He left his sod stable one day to take a look at what was left of his wheat. Most of his stubble was sparse, but the ruts made by his cultivator and the hoof prints of the ox and the long-eared mule were heavily stubbled.

Campbell decided, rightly, that the ground needed to be packed in order to hold the moisture and grow good wheat. The hoof-prints of the ox and the long-eared mule blazed the way for what is now the world's greatest wheat country. It was the first lesson in wheat raising the farmer ever learned.

Campbell studied and found that the soil must be packed at the bottom of the furrow, where the wheat starts to germinate. That was lesson No. 2. The

next spring the first wheat harrow, a harrow-like implement, was turned out at the little forge of Woodman & Foy, Heetinger county, S. D. To the amazement of other farmers, Campbell's yield that year was phenomenal. There had been little rain and the Dakota pioneers knew that it was the machine, and not the climate, that made Campbell fortunate. From that time on he boomed his theories, built his implements and those of his neighbors, and kept right on buying farm lands where the soil was pronounced worthless. These tracts now are bonanza farms.

Here are the farms Mr. Campbell operates today: North Dakota, 1,000 acres; Midland county, Texas, 640 acres; Plainview, Texas, 320 acres; Holdrege, Neb., 320 acres; Medicine Hat, Alberta, 640 acres.

"When those farmers back in the old days were praying for rain," said Campbell, as he sat on the porch of his home here, "I told them that the thing to do was to put a cistern under their ground and put a lid on it. The cistern was the natural moisture, the lid the pressed ground at the top. 'Save the water you've got,' I told them, 'and quit praying for rain.' I had to fight the crop experts down at Washington, too. Here in Nebraska, they had an experiment farm across from my Nebraska farm.

"Here's one of my secrets: I sow only about 20 pounds of wheat to the acre, while the experts are sowing a bushel and a half. When my wheat came out it was the finest you ever saw—not a ripple on it. I guessed it would come to about 60 bushels to the acre. It thrashed out 67. The experts' farm yielded about 15 bushels to the acre.

"That brought up what we farmers call the grain manifold problem. I plant a peck and a quarter, and they plant a bushel and a half. For every acre of grain I sowed I got 4040 pounds back, or a manifold of 202. The other fellows planting 80 pounds got only a manifold of about 11. Mine was nearly 20 times as profitable as theirs, you see."

And he chuckled as he thought of giving the laugh to Uncle Sam.

"Then there's another thing you don't consider about the grain manifold problem. I've got as high as 200 heads of wheat from one grain. Counting 40 grains to the head, that gives the seeding manifold of 8,000 and you can bet I save that seed."

Campbell has a well fitted office at 1417 O street here and transacts his huge farming business from it. He wants every farmer to be as successful as he is, and declares the only way they can become bonanza farmers is to adopt his scientific farming methods.

He recently offered \$2,000 in prizes for the best grades of wheat grown. Books he has written have been translated into all languages, and Tschalkowsky, the Russian political prisoner, wrote into Russian Campbell's book on soil-value while he was a prisoner in the fortress of Peter and Paul at St. Petersburg.

Machines which he devised are now made at Ordesa, Arad, Hungary and Hyderabad, in the Indian Punjab country.

E. H. Harriman, as he once was inspecting the wheat country along the Union Pacific railroad, grasped Mr. Campbell's hand and exclaimed: "If the Union Pacific had given you a million dollars it would not have paid you for what you've done for the farming country and the world."

These are only sidelights on the va-

ried activities of a man who never has called himself anything but a farmer.

Over millions of acres bonanza farmers like Campbell are harvesting their wheat crop. They think in thousands where the middle westerner thinks in hundreds. The single harvester and one day of threshing are not for them. Their work moves trains, fixes the cost of living and brings millions in gold from foreign countries to western banks, never to return.

COMPANY FORMED TO WORK SALT LAKES

Julius Meyers and Earl Scott of Estancia and Fred Fornoff of Santa Fe have organized the New Mexico Salt company and have leased the Great Salt Lake east of Estancia. They found, for instance, that Estancia stock owners are shipping salt all the way from Hutchinson, Kan., although they have as good salt right in the valley. The new firm will place the salt on the market.

FRAUD ORDER TIES UP LAND COMPANY

Washington, Aug. 13.—A fraud order has been issued against the San Luis Valley Land and Irrigation company of 910 Commerce Building, Kansas City, by Postmaster General Frank H. Hitchcock, alleging that the company is engaged in a scheme for obtaining money through the mails by false and fraudulent pretenses, and that it also is violating the laws of the United States by practically running a lottery.

The San Luis Valley Land and Irrigation company, according to Mr. Hitchcock, has been selling contracts for land in the San Luis Valley of Colorado. The contracts were sold for \$200 each, chiefly through the solicitation of agents. In its advertisements the company represented that it owned 54,000 acres of land, for a part of which it paid \$200,000.

The postoffice department, after an inspection of the affairs of the company, asserts that the company has paid only \$765 on account of the properties it claims to own. Further the department declares that the company instead of owning the land in question merely has 22,680 acres under option, or contract, for \$321,124, with payments thereon strung out for years. The department holds that the company intended to distribute this land by means of a lottery because it failed to provide a specific and lawful method for distribution, after advertising that the contract holders securing the more valuable tracts would not be required to pay for them.

The department also makes the assertion that the company created the impression that water to irrigate the lands was ample, which is untrue. The company was notified, July 14 last, that it was under charges and on August 13, R. T. Burge, manager, appeared before the law officials of the postoffice department and made a plea in behalf of his concern. He failed, however, to satisfy the officials that its business affairs were strictly legitimate.

TERRITORY INTERESTED IN BILLINGS CONGRESS

Albuquerque, N. M., Aug. 13.—The Territorial Bureau of Immigration is taking an active interest in the Fourth Dry Farming Congress, which will meet at Billings, Montana, October 26-28 and is urging the people of New Mexico to put forth every effort to have this territory represented with a strong delegation and advising the farmers to co-operate with Prof. J. D. Tinsley of the New Mexico agricultural college and executive committee man for New Mexico and D. T. Hoskins of Las Vegas, vice-president of the Dry Farming congress, in having a strong exhibit representative of the crops of New Mexico displayed at the International Dry Farm Exposition which will be a great educational feature of the convention at Billings.

Secretary H. B. Heeling of the bureau, states that New Mexico, feeling the need of education in its dry farming districts is fully alive to the importance of the fourth congress. He says the Santa Fe and other railroads entering the territory are doing everything in their power to help the farmers along their lines to better conditions by helping to bring home to them the means of education in these methods of agriculture which are essential to success in the arid and semi-arid districts.

WORTH MOUNTAINS OF GOLD

During Change of Life, says Mrs. Chas. Barclay



Graniteville, Vt.—"I was passing through the Change of Life and suffered from nervousness and other annoying symptoms, and I can truly say that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has proved worth mountains of gold to me, as it restored my health and strength. I never forget to tell my friends what Lydia E. Pinkham's

Vegetable Compound has done for me during this trying period. Complete restoration to health means so much to me that for the sake of other suffering women I am willing to make my trouble public so you may publish this letter."—Mrs. CHAS. BARCLAY, R.F.D., Graniteville, Vt.

No other medicine for woman's ills has received such wide-spread and unqualified endorsement. No other medicine we know of has such a record of cures of female ills as has Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. For more than 30 years it has been curing female complaints such as inflammation, ulceration, local weaknesses, fibroid tumors, irregularities, periodic pains, backache, indigestion and nervous prostration, and it is unequalled for carrying women safely through the period of change of life. It costs but little to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and, as Mrs. Barclay says, it is "worth mountains of gold" to suffering women.

PLOWING LAND FOR FALL GRAIN CROP

(Field and Farm.)

When wheat follows wheat or some other grain crop, a suitable seed bed may be prepared by early plowing. In this country the plowing should be done as soon after harvest as possible and the fields should be cultivated with a harrow or disk at intervals until seeding time in order to firm the soil, conserve the moisture and destroy the weeds. When the plowing is done just previous to plowing it is well to follow the plow with the subsurface packer and harrow in order to pulverize and pack the soil at the bottom of the furrow and leave a mellow, even surface.

This packing and pulverizing of the furrow slice is especially necessary when the soil is plowed dry or when stubble, trash or manure are plowed under, because if the furrow slice is left loose and unpulverized, the capillary connection of the soil with the subsoil is largely broken off and the soil water will not rise into the surface soil to supply the germinating seed and feed the roots of the young plants, hence the seed fails to germinate well or the plant is often stunted in growth, and in such a seed bed the crop is likely to freeze out or burn out. Because of these results it is not safe to plow under coarse manure or a heavy growth of weeds or stubble in preparing a seed bed for wheat or other small grains or grasses.

If the soil is in good physical condition, not too dry or too wet, an ideal seed bed can be prepared by plowing immediately before seeding, provided the soil is repacked and well pulverized, but this is often a more expensive method than the disking or early plowing method. It is also often a good plan to disk the ground previous to plowing. If plowed at once the loose surface is in better condition to more readily connect and reunite with the subsoil when the furrow slice is inverted.

If the plowing is delayed the ground will remain in good condition for plowing for a much longer period during dry weather than land which has received no cultivation. It is often possible when the land has become too dry to plow by establishing a soil mulch with the disk harrow and retaining the water in the soil, so to improve the moisture condition of the surface as to bring it again into good plowing condition and it may even be advisable to practice early disking rather than early plowing where both cannot be accomplished. The surface mulch of soil produced by disking not only retains the water in the soil, but offers a favorable surface to absorb the rains.

Disagreeable at Home

Lots of men and women who are agreeable with others, get "cranky" at home. Its not disposition, its the liver. If you find in yourself that you feel cross around the house, little things worry you, just buy a bottle of Ballard's Hairline and put your liver in shape. You and everybody around you will feel better for it. Price 50 cents per bottle. Sold by Center Block Depot Drug Co.

NEW MEXICO'S
Largest Wholesale House
CHARLES ILFELD INCORPORATED 1906
COMPANY
ICO
WHOLESALE
Distributing Agents of
Jno. Deere
IMPLEMENTS
McCormick
Deering
Champion
MACHINERY
Moline
Studebaker
WAGONS—VEHICLES
American
Elwood
STOCK FENCE
Genuine Glidden
BARB WIRE
LAS VEGAS, N. M. SANTA ROSA, N. M. ALBUQUERQUE, N. M.

Appel Bros
Wholesalers of
General Merchandise
Men's, Boys' and Children's Clothing a Specialty.
Mail Orders Promptly Filled.

GROSS, KELLY and CO.
(Incorporated)
WHOLESALE MERCHANTS
and Dealers in
WOOL, HIDES and PELTS
Houses at
East Las Vegas, N.M., Albuquerque, N. M., Tucuman, N. M., Pecos, N. M., Logan, N. M., Trinidad, Colorado
BAIN WAGONS, the Best Farm Wagon made
RACINE-SATTLEY CO., Vehicles
NAVAJO BLANKETS

Retail Prices:
3,000 lbs., or more, each delivery, 20c per 100 lbs.
1,000 lbs., to 2,000 lbs., each delivery, 25c per 100 lbs.
200 lbs., to 1,000 lbs., each delivery, 30c per 100 lbs.
50 lbs., to 200 lbs., each delivery, 40c per 100 lbs.
Less than 50 lbs., each delivery, 50c per 100 lbs.
AGUA PURA COMPANY
Harvesters, Storers and Distributors of Natural Ice, the purity and lasting qualities of which have made Las Vegas famous. Office: 701 Douglas avenue.

Browne & Manzanares Co.
WHOLESALE GROCERS
Seeds and Seeders
Wool, Hides and Pelts.
All kinds of Native Products.
Grain Sacks, Hay Presses.
Wholesalers of Drugs and Patent Medicines.
High Explosives, Fuse and Caps.
Headquarters in the Territory for
PLOWS, AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS
FULL LINE OF MEXICAN AMOLE SOAP

Opera Bar
Nothing But
Pabst's Draught
Beer
on Tap

S.S.S. DRIVES OUT RHEUMATISM

Rheumatism is due to an excess of uric acid, an irritating, inflammatory accumulation, which gets into the circulation because of weak kidneys, constipation, indigestion, and other physical irregularities which are usually considered of no importance. Nothing applied externally can ever reach the seat of this trouble; the most such treatment can do is soothe the pains temporarily; while potash and other mineral medicines really add to the acidity of the blood, and this fluid therefore continually grows more acid and vitiated. Then instead of nourishing the different muscles and joints, keeping them in a normally supple and elastic condition, it gradually hardens and stiffens them by drying up the natural oils and fluids. Rheumatism can never be cured until the blood is purified. S. S. S. thoroughly cleanses and renovates the circulation by neutralizing the acids and driving the cause from the system. It strengthens and invigorates the blood so that instead of a sour, weak stream, depositing acid and painful corrosive matter in the muscles, joints and bones, it nourishes the entire body with pure, rich blood and permanently cures Rheumatism. S. S. S. contains no potash, alkali or other harmful mineral, but is made entirely of roots, herbs and barks of great purifying and tonic properties. Book on Rheumatism and any medical advice free to all who write.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., ATLANTA, GA.

FOLEY'S HONEY AND TAR THE ORIGINAL
LAXATIVE
HONEY AND TAR
Cures Coughs, Colds, Croup, La Grippe, Asthma, Throat
and Lung Troubles. Prevents Pneumonia and Consumption
FOR SALE BY O. G. SCHAEFER AND RED CROSS DRUG COMPANY